

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Allen House (boundary increase and additional documentation)
Other names/site number Allendale Farm (preferred)
Name of related multiple property listing Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number: 2401 and 2409 Allen Griffey Road
City or town: Clarksville State: Tennessee County: Montgomery
Not For Publication: ☐ NA Vicinity: ☒ x

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☒ statewide ☒ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

E. Patrick McElroy

Signature of certifying official/Title:

February 1, 2013

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official:

Date

Title:

State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private ☒
Public – Local ☐
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☐
District ☒
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
4	0	sites
8	3	structures
0	0	objects
12	3	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4 (2 buildings; 2
structures)

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural field

AGRICULTURE: Storage

AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural field

AGRICULTURE: Storage

AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID 19TH CENTURY: Federal

NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE, WOOD: log, WOOD:
weatherboard

Narrative Description

The Allen House (boundary increase and additional documentation) is located along Allen Griffey Road in northern Montgomery County, Tennessee.¹ The boundary increase encompasses 310.42 acres divided into two agricultural parcels. Along with the 3.9 acres previously listed in the National Register in 1978 (NR #78002619), the entire property totals 314.32 acres. Allendale Farm is bounded on the west by Peachers Mill Road, now a relatively busy road connecting Clarksville to the south with the northern portion of the county. On the south is Allen Griffey Road and on the north is West Boy Scout Road. The eastern portion of the property is set within the bend of the west fork of the Red River. Agricultural land is located on adjacent property to the north and southeast of the boundary increase. The previous nomination includes four resources identified in the current inventory as the Allen House (Resource #1 as included in proposed boundary increase nomination), the Log House (Resource #2), the c. 1950 Tractor Shed (Resource #5), and the c. 1880 Servants Quarters (Resource #6). This nomination includes additional information pertaining to

¹ Whereas the entire property as listed in 1978 is referred to as the "Allen House," this nomination refers to the main house as the Allen House, and the larger property as Allendale Farm. Although the farm was not formally given the name Allendale until 1928, the nomination henceforth refers to it as such. No other formal names have been documented.

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these four resources. The 3.9-acre property presently listed on the NR roughly encompasses what is being referred to in this nomination as the domestic complex (*see* Site Plan). In addition to the four resources from the previous nomination, the domestic complex also includes historic landscape features and fences that are part of the overall contributing landscape. Within the boundary increase are twelve additional contributing resources and one additional non-contributing resource. With its intact domestic buildings, agricultural structures, and landscape, Allendale Farm retains a high degree of integrity of material, design, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association.

The domestic complex is situated in the south central portion of the larger property. The Allen House (Resource #1) faces south toward Allen Griffey Road and consists of an 1858 Federal I-house connected to an original c. 1800 log house via a 1919 frame hyphen. The c. 1800 secondary log house (Resource #2) is located west of the main brick house. This log house was originally located approximately one-half mile north on the property, but was moved to its current location in 1976 when it was adapted for use as a modern home. The previously listed c. 1880 servants' quarters (Resource #6) and c. 1950 tractor shed (Resource #5) are located directly northeast of the Allen House (Resource #1). A non-contributing c. 1985 garage (Resource #3) and 1991 pool (Resource #4) are located within the domestic complex directly east of the secondary log house (Resource #2) and within the boundaries of the currently listed 3.9-acre property.

The agricultural landscape that makes up the boundary increase spreads west, north, and east from the domestic complex and the additional resources are scattered throughout. Clustered just west-northwest of the domestic complex are a c. 1900 tenant house (Resource #7), a c. 1890 tenant house (Resource #8), a 1947 stock barn (Resource #9), one c. 1945 pond (Resource #14), and a c. 1960 horse ring (Resource #13). Toward the southwestern corner of the boundary increase is an 1887 railroad bed (Resource #16). 1948 field terracing (Resource #15) and two additional 1948 ponds (Resource #14) are located in the northern and western sections of the agricultural landscape. A c. 1800 slave cemetery (Resource #12) is located north of the main house and George Allen's 1847 gravesite (Resource #11) is located in the northeastern section of the property. A c. 1990 non-contributing storage shed (Resource #10) is located just east of the stock barn. These resources are all relatively intact. The tenant houses are no longer used for occupation, but retain their historic forms and materials. The railroad has been removed, but the roadbed is clearly visible in the landscape. It is likely that the slave cemetery once had more fieldstone markers, but remnants remain of the rough grave markers.

The associated landscape elements of both the domestic and agricultural complexes add to its significance and setting and are part of both the additional documentation and boundary increase of this nomination. These features include the drives, fields, pastures, tree lines, fences, gates, and farm roads throughout the property. The domestic complex is accessed via a gravel drive extending from Allen Griffey Road. The drive extends east from the road, then turns north toward the domestic complex (Photo #1). Just southeast of the log house, the drive turns east and then circles in front of the domestic complex (Photo #2). Along the drive are mature trees, both natural and planted in rows. A secondary gravel drive is accessed on either side of the domestic complex from the main drive (Photo #53). It runs along the rear of the domestic complex, forming a dividing line between domestic and agricultural spaces, and heads east and north into the agricultural landscape. Both drives appear to follow historic patterns, although their dates of construction are unknown. The Allen House and associated domestic complex sit on a high knoll facing south toward a bend in the west fork of the Red River. A stone wall, likely dating to the mid-nineteenth century with the construction of the 1858 brick house, lines the yard in front of the main house. Mature trees dot the landscape of the entire nominated property, dating from the early settlement period to present. The

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agricultural land extends to the west, north, and east of the main domestic complex. The landscape consists largely of rolling fields with clusters and rows of mature trees separating sections of field. Many of the clusters of trees have grown naturally, while some rows were planted in the early to mid-twentieth century. Terracing is extant throughout the landscape, and is particularly visible in the fields to the north and northwest of the domestic complex.

Because this nomination is not only for a boundary increase, but also for additional documentation, the following inventory not only includes the additional resources but also includes a more thorough architectural description for the four currently listed resources than previously provided on the 1978 nomination.

1. Allen House (c. 1800, 1858, 1919, 1976, c. 2000, contributing building) (NR-listed 1978)

The Allen House is a two-story Federal I-house following a center-hall plan. The building features a brick foundation, brick walls laid in a common bond pattern, a side-gable composite shingle roof, and two interior brick end chimneys. Primary Federal features of the house include its five-bay symmetrical façade, prominent, central one-story porch, and historic six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows. Attached to the rear of the 1858 dwelling is a 1919 hyphen connecting to a c. 1800 log house that is original to the property and sits in its original location. The hyphen rests on a brick foundation, has board-and-batten walls, and a composite shingle gable roof. The log house sits on a brick foundation, has board-and-batten walls, a composite shingle gable roof, and a stone exterior end chimney on the east side. The board-and-batten walls of the hyphen and log house, the brick foundations of all sections, and the brick porch foundation of the 1858 house are all 1950s changes to the home. Attached to the rear, or north, end of the log house is a 1976 addition with a brick foundation, board-and-batten walls, and a composite shingle gable roof. A c. 2000 garage is attached to the rear of the 1976 addition and has a brick foundation, board-and-batten walls, and a composite shingle gable roof.

Exterior

The five-bay south façade of the 1858 dwelling has a central entrance bay consisting of a one-story centered porch with simple square wood columns and a hipped roof (Photo 3). In the 1950s the platform of the porch was enlarged to extend almost the full-width of the facade and its original wood flooring was replaced with brick on a brick foundation at this time. The historic porch columns, openings, and roof remain intact. These materials are thought to date to 1858, and no documented evidence has been found to the contrary. Brick steps lead up to the porch. The central two-light, two-panel, wood door is set within a simple Federal surround with a two-light transom and four-light sidelights with a single wood panel below (Photo #4). Square, wood pilasters separate the entry door and flanking sidelights. Centered above the door is a single six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window with smooth limestone sills and lintels. Bays on either side of the central entry bay on both floors are occupied by identical windows. All of the windows are historic and are flanked by historic wood shutters.

The west elevation consists of the gable end of the 1858 brick house, the 1919 hyphen, the gable end of the c. 1800 log house, the 1976 addition, and the c. 2000 garage (south to north) (Photo #5). The gable end of the 1858 brick house is a plain brick elevation with a cornice return and interior end chimney. The one-story 1919 hyphen has two six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash windows with exterior storm windows and an original single-light wood door. The end gable of the c. 1800, one-and-one-half story log house faces west and features overhanging eaves, a single off-center six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window with an exterior storm window on the first floor, and a single, off-center four-light casement window in the half

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story. A rectangular wood vent is located between the upper window and the roofline. The one-story 1976 board-and-batten addition features two six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows with exterior storm windows. There are two modern vents at the basement level. The one-story garage consists of three bays. The central bay has a double-door entrance with nine-light metal panel doors. Flanking the central bay are window bays with six-over-six, double-hung metal sash windows. A full-front, shed-roof porch is supported by simple wood posts with wood braces.

The rear, or north, elevation consists of the rear of the 1858 brick house and the rear of the c. 2000 garage (Photos #6 and #7). On the north elevation of the 1858 brick house, the first and fifth bays (from west to east) are exposed on the first floor. On the west side there is a six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window. On the east side is a two-light, two-panel wood door with brick steps. On the upper story, the first, second, fourth, and fifth bays are exposed and have six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows. On the west side of the brick house is an in-ground cellar entrance with a raised-seam metal opening. The rear of the garage has a six-over-six, double-hung metal sash window on the first floor and a six-over-six, double-hung metal sash window in the attic.

The east elevation consists of the c. 2000 garage, the 1976 addition, the gable end of the c. 1800 log house, the 1919 hyphen, and the gable end of the 1858 brick house (north to south) (Photo #7). The east elevation of the garage addition contains two modern metal garage doors and a nine-light wood panel door. The 1976 addition has two six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows with exterior storm windows. The c. 1800 log house features an original central stone exterior end chimney. On either side of the chimney on the first story are four-over-four, double-hung wood sash windows with exterior storm windows. On the upper story are two four-light wood casement windows. The east elevation of the 1919 hyphen projects slightly from the log house. It has a single eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash window on the north side, a narrow three-light wood window on the south side, and a wood cellar entrance. The gable end of the I-house is a plain brick elevation with wood cornice returns.

Interior

The interior of the I-house retains its original central hall floor plan. The central hall is ten feet wide and the flanking rooms are sixteen feet square. The hall has relatively wide wood baseboards and ceiling molding (Photo #8). The hall retains original plaster walls and ceiling material. The wood floors were replaced c. 2000. The straight stair runs along the west wall of the hall and has a tapered wood newel post and simple wood railing with square balusters. A single wood panel door is located on the east wall of the hall and a single cased opening is located on the west wall. The door and opening feature identical simple wood surrounds and lead to the master bedroom to the east and the parlor to the west. An opening with simple heavy wood surrounds leads to the 1919 hyphen. Behind the stairs is a vertical beaded-board door leading to the basement. The stairs, baseboards, molding, and door surrounds appear to be original, as do the materials in the flanking rooms. The ceiling molding is identical throughout the first floor of the 1858 brick house, and the baseboards match in the hall and master bedroom. The baseboards of the parlor are slightly more decorative in their molding profile, suggesting a more formal space.

The first floor master bedroom has carpet covering the historic wood floors, wallpaper, and a plaster ceiling (Photo #9). The original fireplace has a brick hearth, brick firebox, and classical wood mantel with arched opening. Wood paneling fills the space above the fireplace. Small modern wood closets flank the fireplace. Two windows are located on the south wall. On the west side of the north wall, a wood panel door leads a bathroom. On the east side of the north wall, a two-light wood panel door leads to the outside.

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The first floor west parlor has wood floors that were replaced c. 2000, a plaster ceiling, and plaster walls covered in wallpaper (Photo #10). The wood floors match those of the hall, but are laid perpendicular. The fireplace has a tile hearth and has been converted to gas. The wood mantel is classical in style with an arched opening, similar to the mantel in the master bedroom. There are two original wood windows on the south wall. An open doorway on the north wall leads to the 1919 hyphen.

The stair extends straight to the second story. The stairs and the upstairs hall are carpeted but original wood floors remain underneath (Photo #11). On the south wall of the upstairs hall is the original wood window. Original four-panel wood doors lead to the upstairs bedrooms on the east and west walls of the hall. The wood baseboards and ceiling molding are simpler upstairs, but the door and window surrounds are the same. The hall and flanking rooms retain original baseboards, ceiling molding, and door and window surrounds.

The east bedroom has carpeted floors with the original wood floors underneath, wallpaper covering the plaster walls and a plaster ceiling (Photo #12). On the east wall is a fireplace with a glazed brick hearth and a brick firebox. The wood mantel is classical in style and has a simple flat opening as opposed to the arched mantel openings seen on the first floor. Modern closets flank the fireplace. Two windows are located on each the north and south walls.

The west bedroom (Photo #13) mirrors the east bedroom. It has carpeted floors with the original wood floors underneath, wallpaper covering the plaster walls, and a plaster ceiling. The fireplace and surround are identical to that in the east bedroom.

The basement of the I-house has been finished and is used as a recreation room. It has brick walls, a poured concrete floor, and an unfinished ceiling.

The 1919 hyphen consists of three rooms, a dining room, a small kitchen, and a bathroom. Occupying the west side is the dining area and on the east side are the kitchen and the bathroom. The dining room has a c. 2000 wood floor with simple 1919 wood baseboards (Photo #14). The dining room and kitchen have plaster walls and ceilings. There is no ceiling molding in this room. On the south wall is an open doorway leading to the hall of the 1858 house and an entrance to the parlor of the 1858 house. The openings have simple wood surrounds dating to 1919. On the east wall, a wood panel door leads to the small bathroom and a cased opening leads into the kitchen. On the west wall are two wood windows with simple wood surrounds and a wood door with simple wood surrounds leading to the outside. The kitchen has a linoleum floor and modern cabinets and appliances. On the east wall of the kitchen is a wood window with simple wood surrounds. On the north wall of the dining room is a cased opening with two steps leading up to the c. 1800 log house.

The interior of the log house is currently used as a den (Photos #15 and #16). It has wood floors that were installed over the original flooring in 1919. The walls are beaded vertical board and the ceiling is beaded board with exposed beams. The southwest corner of the log house has been converted into a bar area. On the west wall there is a single wood window with simple wood surrounds and a beaded board door with three steps that lead to a box staircase to the second story. Underneath the stairs is a small closet. On the east wall of the house is the fireplace that has a brick hearth, a brick fireplace with concrete facing, and a large wood mantel. Flanking the fireplace are two original wood windows with wood surrounds. An open doorway on the north wall of the main floor leads to the 1976 addition.

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The upper level of the c. 1800 one-and-one-half story log house has stuccoed walls (Photo #17). On the east and west walls are two four-light wood windows. A beaded-board closet is located on the north wall east of the stairway. On the south wall is an opening that is said to have been used as a rifle mount.

The 1976 addition consists of a hallway leading to a laundry room (Photo #18). Both have linoleum floors and wallpapered drywall walls. The hallway has a door to a bathroom on the west wall and a door to a bonus room on the east wall. The bonus room floor is carpeted and has wallpapered drywall walls (Photo #19). All of the windows are wood with simple wood surrounds. The laundry room has modern cabinets and appliances. On the north wall of the laundry room is a wood door leading to the c. 2000 garage.

The garage has a poured concrete floor, drywall walls and ceiling with an unfinished attic above (Photo #20). On the east wall are two modern garage doors and a wood door with simple wood surrounds. On the west wall are double doors and small wood windows on either side of the doors. All the doors and windows on the west wall have simple wood surrounds.

2. Log House (c. 1800, 1976, c. 1985, contributing building) (NR-listed 1978)

The original c. 1800 log house is a thirty-by-twenty-foot rectangular, one-and-one-half story, two-room hewn log structure with dovetail corner notches. It faces south and has a three-bay, two-room plan with a stone foundation and a side gable roof with composite shingles. The house once had two exterior stone chimneys on each gable end; however, the eastern end chimney is no longer extant. The log house originally stood approximately one-half mile to the northeast on part of the Allen farm, but was moved to its present location in 1976 in order to restore and inhabit the house. Following the relocation of the log house, a 1976 one-story board-and-batten irregular addition was attached to the north elevation of the log house, adding a living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bathroom and a laundry/utility room. The addition sits on a brick foundation, has board-and-batten walls, and a composite shingle roof. A sunroom was added in c.1985 and projects from the east elevation. It also has a brick foundation, board-and-batten walls, and a composite shingle roof. At approximately the same time the sunroom was added, a small wood deck was added to the west elevation. Although large, the later additions are clearly distinguished from the original log dwelling and do not detract from the historic character of the original portion of the home. All but the c. 1985 sunroom and wood deck were present when the Allen House property was originally listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Exterior

The façade features a full-front stone porch added in 1976 with four simple wood square posts supporting a shed roof with composite shingles and exposed rafter tails (Photo #21). The porch ceiling joists are exposed underneath. The central bay consists of a single-leaf vertical plank wood door with simple wood surrounds. The door is protected by a metal storm door. The door is flanked by six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows with simple wood surrounds. The door and windows are historic. The windows are protected by metal storm windows. The south wall of the c. 1985 sunroom addition is set back but visible on the south façade. There is a set of three, eight-light casement windows on this wall (Photo#24).

The west elevation features the gable end of the c. 1800 hewn log house and the 1976 addition (from south to north) (Photo #22). The centrally located exterior end stone chimney is a prominent feature on the west elevation of the c. 1800 hewn log house. There is a metal opening at the bottom of the chimney once used to remove coals. Metal vents are located in the foundation on either side of the chimney. Board-and-batten siding covers the original hewn logs. The gable field is covered in horizontal wood siding. Original four-

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over-four, double-hung wood sash windows are located in the gable field on either side of the chimney. The 1976 addition forms an H with the c. 1800 hewn log house and rests on a brick foundation. The middle section is slightly recessed and has two bays, which consist of a single-leaf, six-light, two-panel wood door protected by a metal storm door and a pair of one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows located to the right of the door. A canvas awning is located above the single-leaf door. A c. 1985 wood deck is located off of the slightly recessed, middle section. The one-story gable end section on the northernmost end of the 1976 addition has two asymmetrical one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows and a wood vent located below the roofline.

The log exterior of the upper half-story of the c. 1800 hewn log house on either side of the 1976 addition is visible from the north elevation. The rear of the 1976 addition has two bays, which consist of two one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows with applied muntin and rail grids to give the appearance of a nine-over-nine, double-hung sash window (Photo #23). A c. 1985 sunroom is set back on the east side of the 1976 addition. A bay window, consisting of four eight-light casement windows is located on the north elevation of the c.1985 sunroom addition.

The northernmost end of the eastern elevation is the 1976 gable end section (Photo #23). It features a set of sliding metal-and-glass doors with a canvas awning above the doors. Brick steps lead to the sliding glass doors. A one-over-one, double-hung wood sash window, protected by a metal storm window, is located to the left of the sliding glass doors. A wood vent is located below the roofline. A c. 1985 sunroom addition projects from the center of the east elevation (Photo 24). Stone and brick steps lead to what was originally sliding glass doors. The sliding glass doors are now a single-leaf door and a large full-height fixed window. The southernmost end of the eastern elevation is the c. 1800 hewn log house, which rests on a stone foundation (Photo #24). It has original hewn log walls. The gable field is covered in horizontal wood siding. Four-over-four, double-hung wood sash windows are located in the gable field. Wood steps lead to a single-leaf door. A 1976 twenty-four light fixed window is located to the north of the door where a stone chimney was once located.

c. 1800 Log House Interior

On the first floor, the main entrance of the c. 1800 log house leads from the south to a living room with original wood floors and wood baseboards (Photos #26 and #27). The south, west and north walls are hewn logs, while the east wall is vertical beaded board paneling. The ceiling is the exposed, original wood floor of the second story. The ceiling joists are also exposed. On the south wall are the single-leaf vertical plank door (Photo #25) and the six-over-six window. A stone fireplace and hearth with an original heavy wood mantel is centered on the west wall of the living room. The fireplace has been converted to gas. Historic window and door openings are located on the north wall of the living room; the window and door were removed when the 1976 addition was attached to the north wall. Centered on the east wall is an opening into the dining room. In the northeast corner of the room is an opening to a box staircase that leads to the upper level.

The dining room features original wood floor and wood baseboards (Photo #28). The south, north and east walls are hewn logs, while the east wall is vertical beaded board paneling with a wood chair rail. The ceiling is the exposed, original wood floor of the second story. The ceiling joists are also exposed. A single window is located on the south wall. A cased doorway to the living room is located on the west wall. An open doorway into the kitchen of the 1976 addition is located on the north wall. The east wall once contained a stone chimney, but now contains a large fixed wood window where the chimney once was. A wood panel

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door has been added just south of the window. A box staircase enclosed with vertical wood boards is located in the northwest corner. Beneath the staircase there is a closet with a vertical plank wood door.

A wood box staircase with wood treads and risers and vertical board walls leads to the second floor, which contains two rooms with a wood board door connecting the rooms. The staircase terminates in the east room of the second floor, and a wood balustrade with simple square wood balusters and a simple wood handrail is on either side of the opening (Photo #29). The east room retains historic wood floors (Photo #30). The south, north, and east walls of the east room are hewn log and wallpaper, while the west wall contains vertical wood planks. The ceiling is plaster covered in wallpaper. The east wall contains two windows.

Aside from the box staircase, the west room mirrors the east room.

1976 Addition Interior

Steps lead down from doorways located on the north walls of the dining room and living room of the log house to the 1976 addition. Directly north of the log house is a large single room with a half partition wall dividing the kitchen and breakfast area on the east from the living room on the west (Photos #31 and #32). The south wall of this room is the log exterior of the c. 1800 log house. The remaining walls are covered in wallpaper. The ceiling is drywall. The west wall contains a single door and two windows. The north wall has an opening leading to a T-shaped hallway. On the east wall, wood steps lead down to the c. 1985 sunroom.

Wood steps lead up to the T-shaped hallway, which contains recent wood floors with wood baseboards and drywall walls and ceiling (Photo #33). A modern bathroom is located on the west side of the hallway, while a laundry/utility room with a linoleum floor and modern cabinets is located on the east side of the hallway. Bedrooms are located on either side of the end of the hallway. Both bedrooms have carpeted floors with wood baseboards, wallpapered walls, and a textured drywall ceiling (Photo #34).

c. 1985 Sunroom Addition Interior

Wood steps lead from the kitchen of the 1976 addition down to the c. 1985 sunroom addition (Photo #32). The sunroom has a tile floor and drywall walls and ceiling. The south wall contains a set of three windows. The west wall contains a door to the exterior. The north wall contains four windows.

3. Garage (c.1985, non-contributing building due to date)

Directly east of the c. 1800 log house (Resource #2) is a c. 1985 two-car garage (Photo #35). The garage is a one-story structure with board-and-batten siding, a brick foundation, and an interior poured concrete slab floor. It has a side gable roof with cedar shingles. It faces south and is located approximately 30 feet to the east of the log house. The south elevation has two bays consisting of two metal, modern garage doors. The north elevation has three bays consisting of a central, double-leaf, six-light metal door flanked by six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. A brick patio connects the east elevation of the log house with the north elevation of the garage. The garage is non-contributing due to date of construction.

4. Pool (1991, non-contributing structure due to date)

A rectangular-shaped, in-ground pool is located to the east of the log house (Resource #2) and behind the garage (Resource #3) (Photo #35). A concrete patio surrounds the pool. The pool is non-contributing due to date of construction.

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5. Tractor Shed (c. 1950, contributing building) (NR-listed 1978)

A three-bay tractor shed is located just north of the main brick house (Resource #1). It has a dirt floor, vertical board walls, and a raised-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails (Photo #36). The three open bays face south and currently house farm tractors and equipment. The shed was constructed c. 1950 as part of the mid-twentieth century progressive farm initiatives. It was included in the 1978 National Register listing, but was not identified as contributing or non-contributing. No changes to the structure are evident and the construction date falls within the revised period of significance.

6. Servants Quarters (c. 1880, contributing building) (NR-listed 1978)

A c. 1880 structure originally used as domestic servants' quarters (Photo #37) is located just east of the c. 1950 tractor shed (Resource #5) and northeast of the Allen House (Resource #1). It is a small side-gable building with a stone pier foundation, and a raised-seam metal roof. The exterior siding is a mixture of board-and-batten and vertical board covered with tar paper panels. A single, five-panel wood door is off-centered on the facade. East of the door is a four-light wood casement window. A modern, one-over-one double-hung metal sash window is located on the west elevation. Two round wood posts support a full-front porch. A mid-twentieth century lean-to with a raised seam metal roof and vertical wood board walls was added on the east side. The structure is currently used for storage. This structure was included in the previous National Register listing and, although it was not identified as contributing, its construction date fell within the original period of significance. No changes are evident following the previous nomination. This additional documentation seeks to expand upon the earlier nomination and more closely tie the structure to agricultural activities of Allendale Farm.

7. Tenant House (c. 1900, contributing building)

A c. 1900 structure originally constructed as a tenant house (Photo #38) is located north-northwest of the c. 1800 log house (Resource #2). It is a side-gable structure with a concrete block pier foundation and a raised-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails. It appears that this structure may have originally been two separate structures, as indicated by the exterior wall materials. The exterior walls of the western half are tongue-and-groove horizontal wood boards and the walls of the eastern half are vertical wood boards. Both are intermittently covered with tar paper panels. The structure faces south and has two entrances on the south façade, a four-panel wood door and a two-panel wood door. On the west side of each door is a single four-over-four, double-hung wood sash window. The rear, or north, elevation also has two entrances; one is a vertical board door while a full-height one-over-one double-hung metal sash window has replaced the other door. The east gable end has a boarded window in the attic level. The west elevation has a four-over-four, double-hung wood sash window on the main level and in the attic level. Both windows are covered with metal storm windows. The structure is currently used for storage.

8. Tenant House (c. 1890, contributing building)

Just northwest of and across a gravel farm road from the c. 1900 tenant house (Resource #7) is a c. 1890 structure originally used as a tenant house (Photo #39). It faces east and is a side-gable structure on a stone pier foundation with an extended raised-seam metal roof with a cantilevered shed-roof porch. A metal chimney hood tops the center of the roof. The east façade is covered in board-and-batten siding and has two wood six-panel doors. The north, west, and south elevations are all covered in vertical board siding and raised-seam metal sheets. The west elevation has remnants of a six-panel wood door like that of the façade. The south gable end has a boarded doorway. The structure is currently used for storage.

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9. Stock Barn (1947, contributing building)

A 1947 stock barn is located directly west of the c. 1800 log house (Resource #2). The barn has a poured concrete foundation with dirt floors on the interior, vertical board walls, and a gambrel roof with one-story shed-roof lean-tos on either side (Photo #40). The entrances are located on the north and south gable ends of the structure. The north elevation has a centrally located vertical board sliding double-door entrance flanked by a six-light wood fixed window and a boarded window opening. The eastern shed-roof extension has a vertical board door and a two-light metal fixed window. The western shed-roof extension has a vertical board double-door entrance. The south elevation has a central vertical board sliding double-door entrance flanked by six-light fixed wood windows on either side. A hay hood is centered on this elevation. The shed roof extension on the south elevation each has a single-bay opening. The east and west elevations each contain bay opening to allow cattle into the enclosed fenced areas. The interior of the stock barn retains historic materials as seen in the vertical board double-doors at the main entrances, horizontal board walls, vertical board stall doors, and exposed roof structure (Photo #41). A variety of wood rail, metal wire, and metal rail fencing surrounds the stock barn to create pens for cattle and horses. The structure maintains its historic function as a stock barn.

10. Storage Shed (c. 1990, non-contributing building)

Just east of the stock barn (Resource #9) is a small storage shed dating to c. 1990 (Photo #42). It has a wood foundation, vertical board walls, and a composite shingle gambrel roof. A double-door vertical board entrance is located on the east side.

11. George Allen Gravesite (1847, contributing site)

The gravesite of George Allen is located in the northeastern portion of the property along the edge of a treeline. No marker is extant, but the grave is marked by rough cut stones set within a cluster of trees (Photo #43).

12. Slave Cemetery (c. 1800, contributing site)

A small, approximately 0.5-acre cemetery used for Allen family slaves is located on the property north of the main brick house (Resource #1). The cemetery is set within a grouping of trees (Photo #44). All graves are unmarked, although a few rough fieldstones still remain (Photo #45). The earliest burial date is unknown, but likely dates to the early nineteenth century. According to family oral tradition, the last burial took place in 1906.

13. Horse Ring (c. 1960, contributing structure)

A small c. 1960 oval-shaped wood rail horse ring (Photo #46) is located in the field directly north of the domestic complex.

14. Ponds (c. 1945, 3 contributing structures)

Three man-made ponds are located on the Allen property and were constructed c. 1945 as part of the progressive farming initiatives of the mid-twentieth century. The larger pond is located directly north of the stock barn (Resource #9), is roughly circular in shape, and is approximately 2.3 acres in size (Photo #47). The smaller two ponds are located in the north-central portion of the property. The northernmost pond is approximately 0.5 acres in size and is roughly oval in shape (Photo #48). The southernmost of the two smaller ponds is irregularly shaped and is approximately 0.6 acres in size (Photo #49). All ponds are still used by grazing cattle.

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15. Terracing (1948, contributing structure)

Terraced fields dating to 1948 are seen across the western half of the agricultural landscape (Photos #50 and #51). The terracing was constructed as part of the soil conservation initiatives in the mid-twentieth century and continues to aid in preventing soil erosion.

16. Railroad Bed (1887, contributing site)

In the southwest corner of the property, remnants of an old railroad bed are still visible running on a southeast to northwest diagonal (Photo #52). Although no tracks are extant, the rail line once ran approximately 850 yards through the Allen property and was 100 feet wide. The path of the rail line is clearly visible through the landscape. Located at the northwest end of the rail line on the Allen property is a spot of gravel where the rail station once stood. The rail line was originally constructed in 1887, but was abandoned by the railroad in 1933. The track was mostly removed during World War II metal drives.

17. Agricultural Landscape (1796-1963, contributing site)

In addition to the terracing and ponds, the agricultural landscape includes fields, pastures, tree lines, fences, gates, hay enclosures, drives, and farm roads throughout the property (Photos #53-58). Stone, wood, metal, and wire fences are found throughout the property, as are dirt farm roads. Agricultural fields are located to the west, north, and east of the main domestic complex. These elements of the agricultural landscape are integral to the operation of a working farm and complement the built components.

As previously discussed, the historic portions of the main Allen house (Resource #1) have seen few changes on either the exterior or interior. In addition to the intact floor plans of the 1858 I-house, c. 1800 log house, and 1919 hyphen the dwelling retains original (to the three periods of construction) windows, doors, wood trim, window and door surround, mantels, plaster walls, and ceiling. The 1976 and c. 2000 additions are attached to the rear of the structure and are historically sensitive on the exterior and clearly distinguished from the historic sections on the interior. They have lower profiles, do not overwhelm the integrity of the primary home, and are constructed in a way that, if removed, would not substantially destroy historic fabric. The only major change to the structure since the previous 1978 nomination is the c. 2000 rear garage addition.

The secondary c. 1800 log house (Resource #2) also retains a substantial amount of original material as seen in the original rough-hewn log walls, entrance door, windows, stone chimney, floors, ceilings, and window and door surrounds. The 1976 addition is historically sensitive to the log house, has a lower profile, and is constructed in such a way that, if removed, would not substantially destroy historic fabric. Also, this addition was present when the Allen property was originally listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. The c. 1985 minimal sunroom is the only addition following the previous nomination. The log home was moved from its original location approximately one-half mile north, but it has always been located on the nominated Allen property. The house was in poor condition and the move allowed for its restoration and use as a domestic building. The post-1976 additions are minor and do not detract from the historic character of the home.

The property retains a number of contributing historic support structures, both domestic and agricultural, that speak to the agricultural activities from 1796 to present. These resources have seen few changes since their dates of construction. Two of those structures were included in the 1978 nomination, the c. 1950 tractor shed and the c. 1880 servants' quarters. Although the nomination did not distinguish between contributing and non-contributing, both structures date to within the revised period of significance. No

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changes are evident to these structures since the original listing. The landscape retains several historic elements seen in the large mature trees, agricultural fields, terracing, fences, drives, and farm roads.

The proposed boundary increase has not been assessed for any archaeological significance. However, there is potential for additional archaeological information pertaining to the pre-1800 occupation of the farm.

The property retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The main Allen house sits in its original location (both the 1858 Federal block and the c. 1800 log house) and retains its original floor plan and stylistic elements. The historic materials are largely intact and the workmanship is evident in the extant woodwork and material found throughout the house. The agricultural setting and feeling are clearly evident as is the property's advantageous siting within a bend in the river. Its association with the early settlement and agricultural history of the area is clear in the architectural and landscape features of the property.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1800-1963

Significant Dates

c. 1800; 1858; 1919; c.1800-1880;
1880-1930;1930-1963

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Allendale Farm boundary increase and additional documentation is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for its significance in Exploration/Settlement, Agriculture, and Architecture. Allendale maintains two original c. 1800 log buildings (Resources #1 and #2), one attached to an 1858 brick Federal I-house (Resource #1); and two outbuildings, a c. 1880 servants quarters (Resource #6) and a c. 1950 tractor shed (Resource #5) that are all presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places ("Allen House," 1978 -#78002619). The boundary increase seeks to add 310.42 acres to the National Register-listed 3.9 acres in order to include the larger agricultural landscape of Allendale Farm and twelve additional contributing resources. This updated nomination seeks to expand upon each area of significance, both through additional documentation and the boundary increase. The addition of considerable acreage and resources speaks to each of these areas of significance, but particularly to the agricultural significance. The boundary increase, as well as additional documentation, extends the overall period of significance to the fifty-year marker of 1963 to include important periods of agricultural development in the late-nineteenth century and early to mid-twentieth century. The additional documentation also expands the narrative during the Civil War and Reconstruction periods as it relates to Allendale Farm. As listed on the National Register in 1978, the period of significance is 1800-1899. The boundary increase and additional documentation seeks to adjust this period of significance to c.1800 to the fifty-year marker of 1963. Two original log structures are extant and the landscape and location along the bend in the river is indicative of the original settlement of the area. The farm also exhibits intact agricultural buildings and landscape features of the mid-twentieth century and displays the farm's role in progressive farming of the twentieth century, particularly the soil conservation movement.

The Allendale Farm boundary increase and additional documentation is eligible under Criterion A for state significance in the area of Agriculture. This nomination supports this level of significance by extending the period of significance to 1963. The original 3.9-acre nomination includes local significance for Agriculture from 1800-1899. The farm followed common patterns of agricultural production from its c. 1800 founding until 1880. The boundary increase includes the George Allen gravesite (Resource #11) and a slave cemetery (Resource #12) representing the early settlement period of Allendale Farm. After 1880, the Allen family took the farm into the modern era of agriculture and made it a model throughout the state for progressive farming efforts (1880-1930) and agricultural innovation (1930-1963). In the mid-twentieth century, the farm was linked with statewide farm demonstration programs at both Austin Peay State College and the University of Tennessee, making the Allen family leaders in the Tennessee agricultural arena. The addition of ten related agricultural resources in the boundary increase are representative of these significant periods. This is particularly evident in their involvement with better market access initiatives as seen in the extant railroad bed (Resource #16) and soil conservation marked by the landscape terracing of the agricultural fields (Resource #15). The two tenant houses (Resources 7 and 8), stock barn (Resource 9), horse ring (Resource 13), three ponds (Resource 14), and overall agricultural landscape (Resource 17) are also indicative of these important agricultural periods. The additional documentation related to the previously listed structures also contributes to the progressive farming home improvement efforts of the early-twentieth century evident in the addition of the 1919 hyphen of the main house to create bathroom and kitchen facilities (Resource #1).

Allendale Farm is currently listed under Criterion A for its local significance in Exploration/Settlement. The additional documentation and boundary increase of this nomination expands upon this area of significance. The boundary increase encompasses considerable more land originally settled by the Allen family in 1796. The agricultural landscape and siting of the domestic complex, developed c.1800-1880, within a bend in the

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river speak to the early settlement of the region. The Allen family was early settlers in the area, founding Allendale Farm in 1796, the same year Tennessee achieved statehood. The boundary increase also adds to this area of significance by including the c.1800 slave cemetery, also indicative of the early settlement and development of the farm.

Under Criterion C, the original nomination includes an area of significance from 1800-1899 for Architecture. Two periods of construction of the Allen House (Resource #1), c. 1800 and 1858, are included within this period of significance. However, the 1919 hyphen connecting the brick house to the original log cabin, and which added a kitchen and bathroom to the home, represents the significant domestic improvement efforts seen in farms across Tennessee during the progressive farming movement of the early-20th century (1880-1930). Therefore, the extension of the period of significance to 1963 allows for the inclusion of the 1919 hyphen as a significant architectural element of the property.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Early Settlement, 1796-1862

The human footprint on the land included in the present-day Allendale Farm extends at least to ca. 10,000-12,000 years ago during the Paleo-Indian period. Quad points and several uniface lithic tools have been uncovered on the farm that date to this period. Evidence from all four prehistoric American Indian cultures (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian) has been unearthed in present-day Montgomery County and specifically on the Allendale Farm. Hundreds of lithic tools and projectile points have been found via surface hunting after rain by the owners of Allendale for over forty years, most notably on top of a hill, which is the highest elevation on the farm that overlooks a horseshoe bend of the West Fork of the Red River. This location would have been favored by American Indians as a long-term encampment site for its higher elevation and for the ample water sources located nearby, which would have also drawn game to the area for subsistence. Most of the artifacts found on the farm date to the Woodland period (1000 BCE – 800 CE). A number of stone agricultural hoes found on the farm, date to this period, making the artifacts the earliest evidence of agricultural material culture found at the farm to date and evidence that humans have cultivated the soil of Allendale for at least 3,000 years.² No formal National Register-eligibility assessments have been conducted related to the archaeological significance of the property. As such, this nomination does not address Criterion D; however, there is potential for additional archaeological information pertaining to the pre-1800 occupation of the farm.

It was not until after the Revolutionary War that a considerable amount of settlers began to populate present-day Montgomery County. In 1785, North Carolina laid off a portion of its land located in present-day Middle Tennessee and issued land certificates or warrants to its soldiers and officers of the North Carolina Continental Line. The acreage given to the veterans was based on their rank and months of service. For example, privates received up to 640 acres, while captains received up to 3,840 acres.³ Often times, a warrant was sold several times before an individual surrendered the warrant for land for settlement; such was the case for Revolutionary War veteran James Campbell and the parcel of land that Allendale Farm resides on.

² Artifacts recovered from Allendale Farm were identified in consultation with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology as per e-mail communication with Mark Norton, State Programs Archaeologist, in March 2012.

³ Beach, 7; "Land Records in the Tennessee State Library and Archives."

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Campbell was granted 2,395 acres of land by the North Carolina land grant No. 65 for his service in the Revolutionary War. Campbell then sold his grant to Philemon Hodges, who in turn sold approximately 1,275 acres of the original 2,395 acres of property to Abraham Allen, Sr. of Orange County, North Carolina for 637 pounds and 10 shillings on July 11, 1796.⁴ Like Campbell, Abraham Allen, Sr. was a Revolutionary War veteran. He served as a captain in the Orange County, North Carolina militia and was "severely wounded" during a skirmish on September 12, 1781 at the Lewis Kirk farm, located near Hillsborough, North Carolina.⁵

Shortly after purchasing the 1,275 acres of land from Hodges, Allen relocated his family to the newly acquired property in Montgomery County, some five or six miles north-northwest of the town of Clarksville, which was established in 1784. That same year, Tennessee became the sixteenth state in the Union and Montgomery County was formed out of Tennessee County. Early deed records in Montgomery County indicate that the Allen family bought and sold land frequently in their first five to ten years of residence in the area.⁶ Abraham Allen, Sr. even sold portions of the Campbell land to his children.⁷ During the early period of the farm's history, the Allen family grew a number of crops, including corn, wheat and produce, and raised a number of animals including, sheep, hogs and cattle for subsistence.⁸ By 1812, Allen owned at least six horses, seventeen head of cattle, twenty sheep, and forty hogs.⁹ Shortly after moving to the property in 1796, the Allens built two log cabins (c. 1800) from tulip poplar trees located on the property. Both log houses are extant and have been incorporated into the two main dwellings on the property (Resources #1 and #2).

The Allens were not the only individuals residing on Allendale. The 1798 property tax indicates that Abraham Allen owned three African American slaves.¹⁰ By 1800, at a time when 13 percent of Tennessee's population was enslaved, the number of slaves Allen owned increased to four.¹¹ Whether these slaves were male or female or worked in the Allen's home or in the fields remains unknown. Just twelve years later,

⁴ "Land Book A. page 520," Allen, Abram (Abraham), Vertical Files, Clarksville-Montgomery County Public Library, Clarksville, TN; "Abraham Allen-Conveyance from Philemon Hodges for land on West Fork of Red River," Allen, Abram (Abraham), Vertical Files, Clarksville-Montgomery County Public Library, Clarksville, TN.

⁵ "Pension Application of George Waggoner (Wagner) S3484," Southern Campaign Revolutionary War Pension Statements & Rosters, <http://revwarapps.org/s3484.pdf> (accessed March 10, 2012); "Pension Application of James Mitchell," USGenWeb Archives, <http://files.usgwarchives.org/nc/orange/military/revwar/pensions/mitchell399gmt.txt> (accessed March 10, 2012).

⁶ "Early Allen Deeds in Montgomery Co., Tenn.," Allen, Abram (Abraham), Vertical Files, Clarksville-Montgomery County Public Library, Clarksville, TN.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Mark E. Johnson, "Every Farmer Has A Story: William Baily Allen Family, Abraham's Shillings," Tennessee Century Farm File: Allendale, MTSU Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, TN; William Bailey Allen, Sr., interview by Amy Kostine, February 28, 2012.

⁹ *Tennessee Records of Montgomery County: Wills & Inventories, Guardian & Bond Books*, Vol. A, 1797-1810, 297.

¹⁰ "List of the Taxable Property in Capt. Isaac Petersons Company Taken by Robert Dunning Esquire for the year 1798," Allen, Abram (Abraham), Vertical Files, Clarksville-Montgomery County Public Library, Clarksville, TN.

¹¹ "Captain Charles Stewarts Company by Charlest Stewart Esq., 1800," Allen, Abram (Abraham), Vertical Files, Clarksville-Montgomery County Public Library, Clarksville, TN; Gary J. Kornblith, *Slavery and Sectional Strife in the Early American Republic, 1776-1821* (Plymouth: Rowan & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2010), 25.

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though, a record of sale indicated that Abraham Allen owned at least six slaves. In 1812, Abraham Allen Sr. sold “one negro man named Jacob one negro woman named Milly one negro woman named Dorcus one negro boy named Anderson, one negro girl named Kozzy, one negro boy name Joe [and all Abraham Allen’s] plantation Utensils of every kind” to his son, Abraham Allen, Jr. for two thousand dollars.¹² African Americans were a constant presence at Allendale and played an integral role on the farm from its early beginning through the mid-twentieth century.

Around 1815, Abraham Allen, Sr. and his sons, with the exception of George, relocated their families to Alabama, possibly to grow cotton, a lucrative crop at the time that was better suited for the Alabama climate than that of Tennessee. George remained in Tennessee with his wife, Elizabeth Blackwood Allen. They raised thirteen children at Allendale and continued to cultivate the land Abraham Allen, Sr. purchased in 1796 and raise livestock, such as hogs, cows and sheep.¹³ After George’s death in 1847, much of his material property was sold on May 21, 1847. On September 17, 1847, Bailey F. Allen, Allendale’s next owner and George’s son, purchased some of his father’s property, most notably 165 acres of land for \$635.00 and George’s slave, Lewis, for \$600.00, indicating that George, like his father, used slave labor on the farm.¹⁴ George was buried on the property and his gravesite is identified in the northeastern portion of the Allendale Farm boundary increase (Resource #11).

During the 1850s and 1860s, Peacher’s Mills, the unincorporated community two miles north of Allendale Farm, was a burgeoning manufacturing locale. Located eight miles north of Clarksville, the community’s infrastructure consisted of a few roads, a Baptist church, a Masonic lodge, and a few stores and “mill commissaries.”¹⁵ The area was known for its production of cloth, lumber, and a variety of crops. Like many of the thriving farms along the Red River’s Big West Fork, Allendale Farm produced wheat, corn, swine, and tobacco, among other crops and livestock.¹⁶ Products destined for sale were moved to New Providence, approximately four miles from Allendale Farm at the southern end of Peachers Mill Road, where they could be shipped to markets.¹⁷ Once a small railroad town located on the northwest side of the confluence of the Cumberland and Red rivers from Clarksville, New Providence was annexed into the city of Clarksville in the 1960s. Tobacco was the most profitable crop to produce in Montgomery County during the 1850s, the market having been established in 1785 when North Carolina designated Clarksville as a “tobacco inspection site.”¹⁸ Several stemmeries and warehouses in Clarksville processed the tobacco, which was then shipped to buyers in England where demand for “Clarksville tobacco” was great.¹⁹

¹² *Tennessee Records of Montgomery County: Wills & Inventories, Guardian & Bond Books*, Vol. A, 1797-1810, 297.

¹³ Philip I. Robertson, “The Thomas-Gattis Genealogy: Allen,” Allen, Abram (Abraham), Vertical Files, Clarksville-Montgomery County Public Library, Clarksville, TN; “List of the Property Sold at the Sales of Geo. Allen, deceased, on the 21 May, 1847 and on 17 Sept. 1847,” Allen, George, Vertical Files, Clarksville-Montgomery County Public Library, Clarksville, TN.

¹⁴ “List of the Property Sold at the Sales of Geo. Allen, deceased, on the 21 May, 1847 and on 17 Sept. 1847.”

¹⁵ Ursula Smith Beach, *Along the Warioto or A History of Montgomery County, Tennessee*, (Nashville: McQuiddy Press, 1964), 77.

¹⁶ Allendale Farm, Tennessee Century Farms application, on file at MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

¹⁷ Beach, 77.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 117.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 118.

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In 1850, the Allen family consisted of Bailey F. Allen (1816-1880), his wife Mary Jane Osburn Allen (1824-1902), their two children, and Bailey's sisters, Nancy and Elizabeth.²⁰ The family had grown by 1860, Bailey and Mary Jane having had two more sons, Henry and Noble.²¹ To make room for his growing family, Bailey built the brick Federal-style house using slave labor in 1858 (resource inventory # 1).²² In addition to the Allen family, two employees resided at Allendale in 1850: Levi Cooper and Samuel Sheppard. Sheppard was listed simply as a laborer, and Cooper served as the overseer²³ of Bailey's sixteen slaves.²⁴ Ranging in age from eight months to thirty-six years, there was an equal number of women and men slaves at Allendale Farm.²⁵ The number of Allendale Farm slaves rose to twenty-seven in 1860, fifteen men and twelve women ranging in age from infancy to forty-five years. The number of slave dwellings recorded was three.²⁶ Bailey's value of real estate in 1850 was listed at \$3,000.²⁷ By 1860, his real estate value had grown to \$15,240 with a personal estate valued at \$16,200.²⁸ Aside from the main house (resource #1) and two log houses (resources #1 and #2), no extant structures remain on the property from this period. However, the site of the Allen family slave cemetery survives north of the domestic complex (resource inventory # 12)

Civil War and Federal Occupation, 1862-1866

With the outbreak of war in 1861, the area's agricultural market took a major hit largely due to transportation obstacles. Federal forces effectively cut off down-river traffic by occupying Smithland, Kentucky, leaving Montgomery County farmers and manufacturers to find other markets for their products. Tobacco saw a drastic price decline, and "flour, corn, hay, shoes, textiles—all were in great demand and the county's productive capacity was strained to the limit."²⁹ The farm wasn't directly affected until after Federal troops reached Montgomery County. With the defeat of Confederate forces at Forts Donelson (NR/1966) and Henry (NR/1975) in neighboring Stewart County in February 1862, Federal naval forces under the command of Flag-Officer A. H. Foote travelled unchecked to Clarksville. Arriving on February 19, they found the Confederate Fort Defiance (NR/1982) abandoned and immediately demanded the surrender of supply stores.³⁰ Thus began an almost four year-long occupation of Montgomery County.³¹ Clarksville was effectively cut off from the rest of the world, and its citizens were subjected to life under occupation. Military officials took control of the telegraph, and mail from Confederate controlled areas was intercepted and went undelivered. Local newspapers ceased publication with the arrival of Federal troops, leaving

²⁰ 1850 Census, population schedule.

²¹ 1860 Census, population schedule.

²² Jack Barbee, "Allendale," *The Daily Star* Jan 31, 1940.

²³ 1850 Census, population schedule.

²⁴ 1850 Census, slave schedule.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ 1860 Census, slave schedule.

²⁷ 1850 Census, population schedule.

²⁸ 1860 Census, population schedule.

²⁹ Stephen V. Ash, "A Community at War: Montgomery County, 1861-65," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* 36 (1977): 30-43.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 33.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 34.

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Unionist press as the only source of information.³² Court was disbanded, schools closed, and taxes went uncollected.

Occupation did not affect Clarksvillians alone; the lives of those residing in the countryside and smaller communities changed drastically as well. Rural citizens wishing to visit Clarksville also needed a pass, a stipulation Bailey's daughter Ella wasn't willing to tolerate. Disregarding the Federal troop's denial of passage, Ella "put the spurs to her horse and went on through the lines."³³ The government contracts that had supported local farmers, merchants, and manufacturers during those first few months of war ceased once the area was taken by Federal forces. Those employed in agriculture faced numerous waves of labor shortages, losing farm hands to enlistment and slaves to Federal protection. Farms produced little compared to their numbers in 1860, and what was produced was often foraged by Federal troops.³⁴ At Allendale Farm, a Federal forage party confiscated everything but a pony soon after the fall of Fort Donelson, the soldiers taking with them all of the Allen's turkeys, ducks, hens, cattle, hogs and crops. Food was hard to come by for the Allens, and Bailey's son Fountain, age fourteen at that time, asked for and received powder and shot from the Federal occupiers to hunt game in order to supplement the family's food supply.³⁵ The agriculture-based economy of Montgomery County was in tatters by 1865, Stephen Ash concluding, "Markets had been cut off, a large number of farms had been abandoned, slaves had disappeared, and fields lay fallow."³⁶

Federal occupation did not deter fighting in Montgomery County during the war years. In the absence of the Confederate army, guerilla forces maintained a presence in the countryside surrounding Clarksville, attempting to impede the war efforts of Federal troops and to maintain the social order between master and slave. In order to be successful, these "bushwhackers" relied on the support of friends, family, and sympathizers in the area.³⁷ To what extent the Allen family participated in active support of these roaming bands of armed men is not documented; however, during one of the winters under occupation, Bailey did offer his rail fence for firewood to Confederates suffering from exposure.³⁸ It was probably the only comfort Bailey could offer these suffering individuals, having lost all his livestock and crops to the Federal occupiers and the house being too small to shelter them all.

Middle Tennessee during the Civil War was more than a battlefield for the two armies. Stephen Ash describes it as also being "a turbulent arena of civil strife where every man and [woman] was a combatant, every neighborhood a battleground."³⁹ The burgeoning violence of the war reached the steps of Allendale in November, 1863, just days after the birth of son Bailey Jr. Bailey Sr. was approached by a group of men "[pretending] to be Southern soldiers wanting to know the route to some place not far off." When he refused to show them the way, their conversation quickly dissolved and the men resorted to violence. Cursing, one of them attempted to drag Bailey, who was an invalid, out of the house to the lawn. Some of the cohorts left as

³² *Ibid.*, 36.

³³ Interview with William Bailey Allen, November 12, 1971, Clarksville Tennessee

³⁴ Ash, "A Community at War," 39.

³⁵ Interview with William Bailey Allen, November 25, 1970, Clarksville Tennessee

³⁶ Ash, "A Community at War," 40.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 217.

³⁸ Interview with William Bailey Allen, November 12, 1971, Clarksville Tennessee

³⁹ Ash, "Sharks in an Angry Sea," 229.

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the exchange escalated. The remaining men agreed to turn Bailey loose if he were able to pay them \$5,000. With this, Bailey realized they were simply robbers and began to fight back as best as he could. Family friend Serepta Jordan recorded this incident in her diary, concluding that Bailey would have been murdered had it not been for “the influence of his sisters and children.”⁴⁰

Reconstruction, 1866-1880

In the early part of 1866, the Federal government withdrew its occupation force in Montgomery County, and citizens enthusiastically set about rebuilding their communities.⁴¹ Many local institutions were reopened in the first few years following the end of the war. Church services were held with regularity, social events were planned, elections for public offices took place, newspapers resumed publication, and mail service was restored.⁴² In December, 1865, a reestablished tobacco market made its first delivery to New Orleans since 1861. Business boomed in the city, and Clarksvillians saw a great economic resurgence in a short amount of time.⁴³ Farmers were not as lucky.

Reconstruction hit Allendale hard, as it did many farms across the south. Land values plummeted 31.4% from 1860-1870. The amount of tobacco produced fell 6.6%, from 5,199,156 pounds in the 1850s to 4,856,378 pounds by 1870. War and reconstruction spurred a dramatic shift in the agricultural social structure. Prior to the war there was a trend of “fewer and larger farms,” farm numbers dropping from 1,227 farms in 1850 to 1,081 in 1860. The end of slave labor and the introduction of the sharecropping system resulted in a “decentralization of farming.” The number of farms rose 52.1% to 1,644 by 1870. Average farm size decreased from 305 acres in 1860 to 180 acres in 1870.⁴⁴ Allendale’s size reflected this trend, being whittled down to 300 acres during the Reconstruction era.⁴⁵

The 1870 population census gives great insight into the effects of the war and reconstruction time period. Bailey’s value of real estate had dropped from \$15,240 in 1860⁴⁶ to \$12,000 in 1870.⁴⁷ His value of personal estate took an even bigger hit, dropping from \$16,200⁴⁸ to just \$2,500⁴⁹ in the same time frame. The labor relationship between the Allens and their former slaves continued under the sharecropping system, and in cross-referencing the 1870 census with the recorded births of slaves in the Allen family Bible, it is evident that many of the former slaves stayed on at Allendale Farm.⁵⁰ Stephen Ash asserts that nearly all freed men and women in rural locales “were earning their wages or crop shares under formal, written agreements”

⁴⁰ Serepta Jordan Journal, “Sunday Night Nov 15th 63”

⁴¹ Stephen V. Ash, “Postwar Recovery: Montgomery County, 1865-1870,” *Tennessee Historical Quarter* 36 (1977): 209.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 210.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 211.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 216.

⁴⁵ Mark E. Johnson, “Abraham’s Shillings,” *Tennessee Cooperator* 51 (2010): 34.

⁴⁶ 1860 Census, population schedule.

⁴⁷ 1870 Census, population schedule.

⁴⁸ 1860 Census, population schedule.

⁴⁹ 1860 Census, population schedule.

⁵⁰ 1870 Census, population schedule; “Bailey F. Allen Bible,” transcribed by the Works Progress Administration on 10/17/1936.

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known as labor contracts,⁵¹ and it is highly likely that the Allens and the freedmen who remained solidified their new labor relationship with a contract.

In addition to the Allen family house, there were three other dwellings with African American residents listed below Bailey's house in the 1870 Census. Presumably, these were the former slave dwellings that were enumerated on the 1860 slave schedule. A "P. Allen," listed as a black twenty-four year old female, was the head of one of the three households. When cross-referenced with the Allen family Bible, this person was more than likely a former slave named Pauline born around 1844. Her occupation was not listed, but living with her were three children also listed as Allens. Also residing in this dwelling were Horace and Rachel Tinsley and what appears to be their three children, though this family is not enumerated separately. A seventeen-year-old black male named Vince Allen, another former Allen slave born in May of 1853, inhabited the second dwelling. Two families, though not enumerated separately, occupied the third dwelling: Henry and Ann Allen, both former Allen slaves, and their children; and Bill and Barbara Trice and their children.⁵²

By 1880, most of the former Allen slaves had moved on, reflecting a shift noted by historian Robert Tracy McKenzie who concluded that "as late as 1880 the typical freedman was more likely to have been a wage laborer than a cropper or tenant."⁵³ This abandonment of Allendale and other plantations by former slaves was due to a desire of the freedmen to live "beyond the white man's scrutiny" and to create their own place within society.⁵⁴ Only four African American Allens remained at Allendale in 1880: Ellen, a twenty-five year old cook; Jim, a twenty-six year old laborer; and two children, Bettie and Ellen. Additionally, two other laborers resided at Allendale at this time: Walter Fortner, an eighteen year old white laborer, and Albert Boga, a twenty-five year old black laborer.⁵⁵

When the enumerator arrived in June of 1880 to put Allendale's residents in the census, he found both Bailey and his sister Nancy ill with what he documented as "malarial fever."⁵⁶ Two months after this information was recorded, Bailey and his sister succumbed to their disease two days apart, August 12 and 10, respectively.⁵⁷ In anticipation of his own death, Bailey had a will made up, acknowledging outstanding debts and ordering them to be paid by the sale of personal or real estate.⁵⁸

A Progressive Agriculture Era, 1880-1930

Upon Bailey F. Allen's death in 1880, his son Bailey F. Allen, Jr. (1863-1943), took over operation of the farm and assumed ownership upon his mother's death in 1902. Bailey F. Allen, Jr., took what had been a

⁵¹ Stephen V. Ash, *Middle Tennessee Society Transformed, 1860-1870: War and Peace in the Upper South*, (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2006), 201.

⁵² 1870 Census, Population schedule, Series: M593 Roll: 1551 Page: 209

⁵³ Robert Tracy McKenzie, *One South or Many?: Plantation Belt and Upcountry in Civil War—Era Tennessee*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994), 149.

⁵⁴ Ash, *Middle Tennessee Society Transformed*, 139.

⁵⁵ 1880 Census, Population schedule, Series: T9 Roll: 1272 Page: 196.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ "Bailey F. Allen Bible," transcribed by the Works Progress Administration on 10/17/1936.

⁵⁸ Will of Bailey F. Allen, August 8, 1880

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typical middle-class, Middle Tennessee plantation into the modern era of agriculture. Influential agricultural reformer, Joseph B. Killebrew, the state commissioner of agriculture in 1880, was from Montgomery County (White Chapel NR/1986). Killebrew emphasized in various late-nineteenth century writings and speeches that Tennessee farmers needed to be diversified and look more to market products than agricultural self-sufficiency. He advocated for better farming techniques, including crop rotation, subsoiling, and the use of fertilizers. Killebrew also was a great promoter of what railroads, and better market access, could mean for Tennessee farm families. Killebrew's activism joined that of other agricultural leaders across Tennessee to convince the state government to establish the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station (only the fifth in the nation) in 1882. Five years later, Congress approved the Hatch Act, which provided federal funding to state experiment stations. What emerged out of this scientific and bureaucratic revolution in American agriculture was what became known as progressive agriculture. Allen followed the progressive agriculture outline for success as he guided the farm's operation from the late-nineteenth century forward.⁵⁹

For example, Allen aggressively joined local efforts to connect the farm to larger markets by railroad. On April 22, 1887, the Allen family conveyed "an unconditional right of way" through the southwestern part of their property to the Indiana, Alabama, and Texas Railroad (I. A. & T.) for the amount of three hundred dollars paid in full. The right of way, running from northwest to southeast through the Allen farm, was one hundred feet wide, "measured equally fifty (50) feet on each side of [the] rail line." Today the rails are gone, mostly removed for scrap metal during the metal drives of World War II. But long stretches of the roadbed remain, documenting the impact of the tracks on the landscape (resource inventory # 16). The Allen deed granted the rail company the right "to quarry and remove stone" from the right of way area to be used in the "construction of [the rail's] bridges, culverts, slope walls, etc"⁶⁰ along the surveyed route. Incorporated on February 21, 1882,⁶¹ the I. A. & T. sought to link Evansville, Indiana with Mobile, Alabama, running the line through "the richest agricultural regions of Kentucky and the inexhaustible coal and iron fields of Tennessee and Alabama." In "opening up an immense scope of yet comparatively undeveloped county," the company hoped to position itself as competition for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad (L&N).⁶²

Under the direction of Maj. E. C. Gordon, construction on the line began in Clarksville, Tennessee in 1882 with Princeton, Kentucky being the terminus for this fifty-one mile phase of development. By December 1883, roughly twelve miles extending from Clarksville north in the direction of Princeton were graded and lined with ties, and surveying for the route was completed to within ten miles of Princeton. Despite an ambitious 1884 completion goal, by the end of 1885 the first phase of the road had still not been completed.⁶³ The I.A. & T. was behind schedule and underfunded, failing in its goal of being competitive with the L & N. It was about this time that M. H. Smith, President of the L & N, took an interest in the failing railroad seeing this as a potential asset to his company saying, "its control [should] prevent the construction of other lines in

⁵⁹ Century Farms file; Connie L. Lester, "Joseph Buckner Killebrew," Carroll Van West, et al., eds., *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society, 1998), 501-502; Thomas J. Whatley, *A History of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station* (Knoxville: UT Institute of Agriculture, 1994), 3-4.

⁶⁰ Montgomery County Archives, Deed Book 22, pages 221-221.

⁶¹ Elmer G. Sulzer, *Ghost Railroads of Tennessee*, (Indianapolis: Vane A. Jones Company, 1975), 251.

⁶² *Ibid.*, 252.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, 252.

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this territory for some years.”⁶⁴

In August 1866, the L & N bought all of the I. A. & T.’s shares and formally assumed control over the line on April 9, 1887, just weeks before the Allens gave the rail this right of way. At the time of the buyout, the I. A. & T.’s railroad stretched only thirty-two miles, from Clarksville, TN to Gracey, KY. ⁶⁵ The poor condition of the railroad prompted the L & N to make numerous changes upon acquisition. One of these changes shifted approximately six miles of the route to the west. The section of the line that ran through the Allen’s property was part of this new segment. This shift removed the southern terminus from Clarksville and relocated it two miles north at Princeton Junction, effectively connecting Smith’s new purchase with the already existing L & N route. Additionally, the L & N finished the line’s construction to Princeton, Kentucky in December 1887. ⁶⁶ The 52.74 miles of track from Clarksville to Princeton became known the “Clarksville and Princeton Branch” (C & P Branch). ⁶⁷

The line ran deficits in its first two years under L & N ownership and continued to struggle during the early 1890s. In 1894, the L & N accepted an offer from the Ohio Valley Railway and signed off on a 99 year lease of the C & P Branch. With that transaction, passenger trains ceased on the branch, and from 1894 until its abandonment the branch offered only mixed trains along its remaining 34.2 miles of track. ⁶⁸

Locals referred to the mixed train as the “Buckberry Express” or “Buckberry’s Train” after its conductor William V. Buckberry. ⁶⁹ People in the vicinity of the Allen property could catch the train on the right of way leased by them. Mr. Allen says the train had about five cars total: a passenger car, a caboose, and a few freight cars. He also remembers his mother boarding the train at this point to go to Clarksville. This boarding place had a small covered waiting area, the location of which is marked today by the remnants of gravel in the field at the northwest end of the old roadbed on the farm. Author Elmer G. Sulzer states the ties between the community and the train’s employees were great: “the patrons of the branch felt as though the road was theirs, and they treated the crews as part of their family, sharing with them their joys and sorrows. Anytime these patrons had a reunion (which was frequently), the crew was remembered with a bountiful box lunch.”⁷⁰

The role of the C & P Branch continued to diminish, servicing farms that produced hay, corn, wheat, and tobacco, the first two of which reached only local markets. The timber sources along the branch were quickly processed, and farmers began moving livestock other ways. New modes of transportation and a burgeoning road system stole much of the C & P’s freight and passenger business. Tonnage of freight plummeted from 22,822 in 1928 to 6,561 in 1932. Passenger numbers also took a hit, dipping from 2,396 in 1928 to just 695

⁶⁴ Maury Klein, *History of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2003), 278.

⁶⁵ Kincaid A. Herr, *The Louisville and Nashville Railroad: 1850-1963*, (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2000), 101.

⁶⁶ Klein, 278.

⁶⁷ Sulzer, 253.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, 254-255.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 255; interview with Mr. Allen

⁷⁰ Sulzer, 256.

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in 1932. For these four years alone, the C & P Branch incurred a deficit of over \$140,000,⁷¹ leading to its abandonment by L & N on May 13, 1933.⁷²

Bailey F. Allen, Jr., also turned the farm into a more diversified, modern operation. He invested in the overall effort to improve Tennessee livestock through selective breeding of cattle, mules, horses, sheep, and swine. While most farmers in Montgomery County looked solely to the production of dark-fired tobacco for market, Allen diversified his tobacco operations in the 1920s and added burley tobacco.

His late marriage in 1919 to Eliza Lovinia Virginia Emery Allen (1879-1962) also impacted the farm's fortunes significantly as Eliza Allen took the gospel of progressive agriculture into the domestic sphere of the farm, in particular through updating the main house with a kitchen and bathroom. Eliza was known throughout Clarksville for her long-time efforts in the Clarksville Women's Club and the Better Homes movement of the early to mid-twentieth century. Before she was married she worked as a teacher in Clarksville from 1902-1906 at the Hazelwood School and the Howell School. She attended the Chautauqua Institute Summer School in the summer of 1908. Later she taught at the Farmville Normal School (now Longwood University) in Farmville, Virginia as the supervisor of the third grade in 1916, 1917, and 1918.

The Women's Club took part in many civic activities in Clarksville. The club was part of a larger movement to create clubs and institutions specifically for women to reform their communities. This also coincided with the growth of rural reform and home improvement. The Clarksville Women's Club was involved in the Better Homes Movement and under the direction of Mrs. Bryce Runyon the Federation won second price in the National Better Homes Contest in 1925 for which the club built and furnished two model homes. The women's club involvement in the Better Homes contest was part of the larger farm home improvement movement that was sponsored by the State Department of Agriculture Extension Service. Rural reformers encouraged domestic improvements as a way to enhance the quality of life and in turn encourage families to continue farming and increasing agricultural production.⁷³

Between the time of her 1919 marriage to 1928, she and her husband renovated the domestic side of the farm. They contracted to join the 1858 brick house to one of the c. 1800 log houses (resource inventory # 1). The resulting hyphen connecting the houses served as the space for the new kitchen and bathroom that were installed. New wood floors were added to the log house as well. When the Home Demonstration Department of the UT Agricultural Extension Service formally listed those farms that had joined its movement of improved country homes in 1928, Mrs. Bailey F. Allen (Eliza) gave the farm the name Allendale, which it retains today.⁷⁴ "Demonstration agents claimed that farmers cleaned up their property and repaired their houses before displaying their registered names, thus improving the general appearance of the countryside."⁷⁵

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, 257.

⁷² Herr, 102.

⁷³ Mary S. Hoffschwelle. *Rebuilding the Rural Southern Community: Reformers, Schools and Homes in Tennessee, 1900-1930* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1998).

⁷⁴ Almon J. Sims, ed. *Improved Country Homes in Tennessee* (Nashville, TN: Department of Agriculture State of Tennessee, 1928), 53.

⁷⁵ Hoffschwelle. 118.

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The general updating of the Allen House is significant evidence of how the progressive agricultural movement of the early-twentieth century shaped the farm. As the "Historic Family Farms in Tennessee" MPN states: "Another important piece of evidence that documents the participation of historic family farms in these home demonstration programs is the 1928 publication *Improved Country Homes in Tennessee*. This book lists county by county the farms that had registered their farm name with the extension division. Listing in the book [Allendale is listed on p. 53 as Allendale, Mrs. Bailey F. Allen] demonstrates that a family was involved in the program." Charles A. Keffer, director of the UT Agricultural Extension Service, explained why these home improvement programs were crucial for the betterment of Tennessee agriculture

The one outstanding need of farm life is better homes. To meet this need we must have better farms and more profitable farming. The writer can recall when even in towns of ten thousand population a bathroom was a luxury, enjoyed only by the rich. Nobody in town or country had electric lights. Most homes were heated by stoves. Today many mechanic's homes are electric lighted and provided with running water; heated by steam or hot air furnaces. Every country visitor in such a home longs for like luxuries, and thinks of leaving the farm to enjoy them. Electric conveniences are too expensive in most rural communities, but there are reasonable priced lighting and heating systems everywhere. A comfortable home lightens labor and increases interest. Money in the bank will not make a contented farm family. The best reason for better farming, which means economic production, due care of the soil and the livestock and successful marketing, is a better home, not an increasing cash balance. There is no antagonism between 'Better Homes and Better Farms.' Quite the contrary. Each of these ideas implies the other: they should be inseparable. Let us do better farming--more profitable farming--in order to have better living conditions in the country and no power on earth can lure our people from the farm.⁷⁶

In addition to updates to the main brick house, three support structures are extant on the farm from this period. Two tenant houses (resource inventory # 7 and # 8) dating to c. 1890 and c. 1900 are located just northwest of the domestic complex and a c. 1880 domestic servants' quarters (resource inventory # 6) is located to the northwest corner of the main brick house. These structures survive as physical reminders of the reorganization of southern agriculture following the Civil War. After emancipation, and particularly after 1880, farms across the south faced a labor problem that farmers sought to solve through the expansion of sharecropping and tenant farming. At Allendale, the two tenant houses and the domestic servants' quarters speak to the nature of farming in the post war period. The tenants and servants provided the work force to operate both the agricultural and domestic spheres of farm life from around 1880 into the 1940s.⁷⁷

⁷⁶ *Improved Country Homes in Tennessee*, 2.

⁷⁷ *Historic Family Farms in Middle Tennessee*, Multiple Property Nomination, NRIS 64500605.

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Agricultural Innovation in Mid-Twentieth Century Tennessee, 1930-1963

Bailey F. Allen in 1932 also took steps to improve the farm's cattle production by purchasing a Hereford cow and bull as part of a 4-H project of his son, William Bailey Allen. Pleased with the results, the family continued to purchase bred livestock from Nebraska Sandhills through the 1930s and 1940s, beginning the farm's switch to a livestock-first operation.⁷⁸

Bailey F. Allen, Jr., died in 1943, and his son William Bailey Allen returned to the farm to take over operation. Eliza continued to live at Allendale until her son married in 1949. At that time, William Bailey Allen and his wife Mary Elizabeth (Farmer) Allen became the primary residents at Allendale.

William Bailey Allen was a mid-twentieth century agricultural leader in Tennessee. He transformed the farm from 1947 to 1953 when he worked with faculty and students at Austin Peay State College in Clarksville to allow the property to be the college's demonstration farm. In 1953 Austin Peay officials received the donation of 400+ plus acres from the Pettus Foundation and they moved agricultural education to the new location. As Austin Peay left in 1953, Allen linked the farm in 1954 to the University of Tennessee's performance testing program for livestock, which it remains part of today.⁷⁹ The farm retains a 1947 stock barn (resource inventory # 9) and three c. 1945 man-made ponds (resource inventory # 14) that continue to serve the livestock operation of Allendale Farm.

As part of the demonstration farm program, Allen and Austin Peay introduced in 1948 a series of broad-base terraced fields, installed under the direction of agents of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service so students could learn how to farm with the latest in soil conservation techniques (resource inventory # 15). At roughly the same time, the farm planted its first Kentucky fescue, the first farm in the county to cultivate this rich, productive grass.

In 1949, workers at the farm planted pine tree shelters to prevent soil erosion and as protection for livestock from the elements. The timber crop was improved through a partnership with Tennessee State Forestry and family fenced timber from fields so to protect the woodlands from livestock. In the 1950s the family planted Serchia Lepadzea and Ladino clover, again for soil protection but also for livestock production.

William Bailey Allen was named to the county's Soil Conservation District's board of directors in 1952 and in the following year he became the secretary and treasurer of the county's Soil Conservation District. By 1955 Allen was the board chair for the county Soil Conservation District, a leadership position that he retained for many years.

Allen's leadership in soil conservation was documented periodically by feature articles in the *Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle* and various state and regional agricultural periodicals. A March 6, 1953 story in the *Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle* documents, with a photograph by Lester Solomon of the U.S. Soil Conservation

⁷⁸ John Bartee, "Longtime Tennessee Operation Balances Maternal and Growth," *Gelbvieh World* (May 2000): 34-35.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*; William Bailey Allen statement, October 5, 2011, in "Allendale Farm, Montgomery County," Century Farms file.

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Service, of the planting of kudzu, another plant that mid-twentieth century reformers saw as a hedge against soil erosion, on the farm. An August 16, 1955 story in the *Leaf-Chronicle* highlights the farm's success with planting button clover on former tobacco farm as an effective way to re-energize the farm for future tobacco plantation. The story features a photograph of Toliver Coleman and his son Robert, African American tenant farmers, who worked and lived on the farm in the 1950s. An October 3, 1961, *Leaf-Chronicle* article discusses how Allen instituted grassland farming at Allendale over the past two years, using round hay bales (still extremely rare in Tennessee farms at that time) as both a conservation and labor-saving technique. The article documented that Allendale then had "200 acres for pasture crops, 40 acres rotation cropland, and 40 acres woodland," with Allen and his tenants Lee Moss and his son Joe Moss producing the fescue grass and lespedeza hay bales.

While specialized cattle production (Hereford-Simmental hybrids, Angus, Gelbvieh) increasingly dominated Allendale's livestock operation from the mid- to late-twentieth century, the Allen family also joined the Tennessee Walking Horse Industry. The modern Tennessee Walking Horse dates to the establishment of the registry of the Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders Association in the mid-1950s. After World War II, the industry expanded quickly and the Allens were active participants. In 1950, for instance, William Bailey Allen was 1st Vice-President of the Montgomery County Horesman's Association. He served in several leadership positions along with his wife, Mary Elizabeth Allen (1922-1980), who served as the secretary for the organization for several years. He has also served on the board of Pleasure Walking Horse Association of Tennessee. Amelia Allen Hartz (1950 -) was an accomplished walking horse competitor. She won the Walking Seat Equitation World Championship in Shelbyville in 1966, 1967, and 1968 along with numerous other awards. Her horse, "Go Boy's Greater Glory," was raised and trained on the Allen farm. Her brother William Bailey Allen, II (1953 -) and all of Amelia's children have shown Tennessee Walking Horses. The family continues to keep walking horses and have a small training ring on the farm that dates to c. 1960 (resource inventory # 13).

With the field patterns, broad-based terraces, and many buildings, including barns, fences, and a horse training ring from the mid-twentieth century still intact; Allendale Farm is an exceptional physical document of how the progressive agriculture ideas of contour plowing, crop rotation, and breded livestock reshaped Tennessee's rural landscape during this period.

The additional documentation and boundary increase of this nomination expands upon the significance of Allendale Farm documented in the 1978 nomination. The boundary increase adds twelve contributing resources to the original four that together represent an intact Middle Tennessee farm. The boundary increase and additional documentation expands the period of significance to the fifty-year marker of 1963 in order to include additional information related to the settlement of the farm as well as Allendale's significant contribution to the progressive farming efforts of the late-nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth centuries. The boundary increase includes ten contributing resources from this later period; and an important addition to the previously listed Allen House that added kitchen and bathroom facilities in 1919 is included as part of the additional documentation. Since their listing in 1978, only minimal changes have been made to the two dwellings: a garage addition at the rear of the Allen House, and a sunroom addition to the Log House. Changes to the interior of these buildings are also minimal. These alterations do not detract from the integrity of the buildings. The twelve contributing resources included in the boundary increase all remain

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relatively intact and represent the evolution of the property from the early farmstead operated by the slaves buried in the extant slave cemetery, to the tenant operation of the late nineteenth century during market expansion, to the progressive farming and innovations of the early to mid-twentieth century. The property continues to be actively farmed, and, as a result, its agricultural setting remains substantially intact.

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Allendale Farm
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Interviews

Interview with William Bailey Allen, Sr. November 25, 1970, Clarksville Tennessee.

Interview with William Bailey Allen, Sr. November 12, 1971, Clarksville Tennessee.

Interview with William Bailey Allen, Sr. Interview by Amy Kostine, February 28, 2012.

William Bailey Allen statement, October 5, 2011. In "Allendale Farm, Montgomery County," Century Farms file.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
	preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	X	State Historic Preservation Office
X	previously listed in the National Register		Other State agency
	previously determined eligible by the National Register		Federal agency
	designated a National Historic Landmark		Local government
	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	X	University
	recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #		Other
	recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository: MTSU Center for Historic Preservation	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	310.42	USGS Quadrangle	New Providence, Tenn 301 SW and Clarksville, Tenn 301 SE
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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16S	Easting: 466093	Northing: 4050905
2. Zone: 16S	Easting: 466190	Northing: 4051675
3. Zone: 16S	Easting: 467684	Northing: 4051664
4. Zone: 16S	Easting: 468041	Northing: 4051084

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

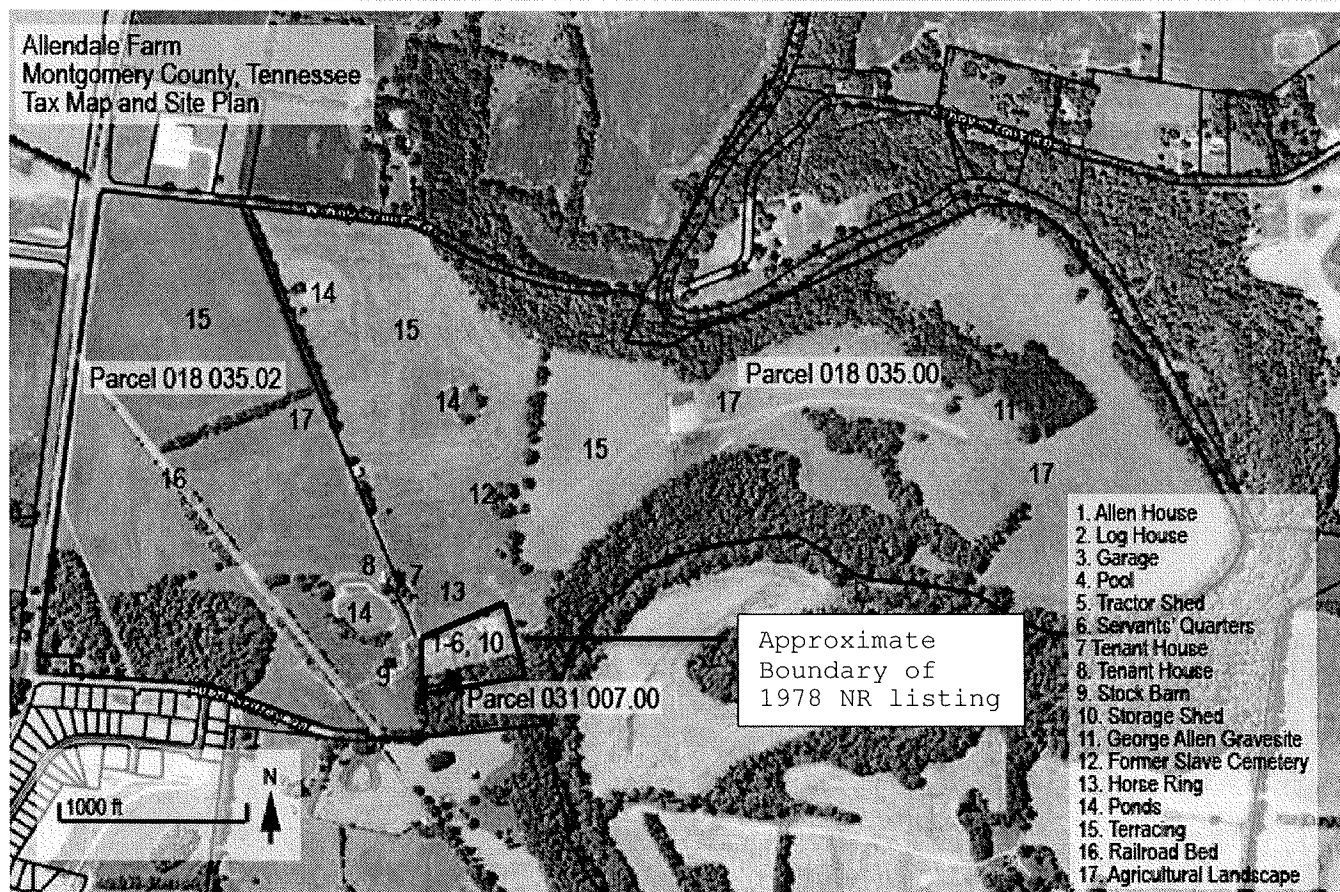
The Allendale Farm boundary increase expands the existing 3.9-acre National Register listed "Allen House" to a total of 314.32 acres, adding 310.42 acres of additional land. The 314.32-acre farmstead is comprised of three parcels identified on the attached Montgomery tax map as parcels 018 035.02 (95.4 acres), 018 035.00 (218 acres), and 031 007.00 (0.92 acres).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary increase includes the current parcels of land for which Allendale Farm is presently associated, including the 3.9 acres currently listed on the National Register. The entirety of the farmstead is a portion of the larger farm originally purchased by Abraham Allen Sr. in 1796.

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**Tax Map Showing Boundary of Nominated Property and the
Approximate Boundary of the 1978 NR Listing**

Allendale Farm
Name of Property

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County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name	Carroll Van West, Elizabeth Humphreys, Jessica Bandel, Jessica French, Amy Kostine		
Organization	Center for Historic Preservation, MTSU		
Street & Number	MTSU Box 80	Date	September 20, 2012
City or Town	Murfreesboro	Telephone	615-898-2947
E-mail	Elizabeth.Humphreys@mtsu.edu	State	TN Zip Code 37132

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Allendale Farm
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Photo Log

Name of Property: Allendale Farm
City or Vicinity: Clarksville
County: Montgomery State: Tennessee
Photographer: Elizabeth Humphreys and Carroll Van West
Date Photographed: January and February 2012

- 1 of 58. Entrance to Allendale Farm. Photographer facing east
- 2 of 58. View of domestic complex (Resource #1 and #2). Photographer facing northwest.
- 3 of 58. Allen House (Resource #1), façade. Photographer facing north.
- 4 of 58. Allen House (#1), detail of entrance on façade. Photographer facing north.
- 5 of 58. Allen House (#1), west elevation. Photographer facing east.
- 6 of 58. Allen House (#1), north elevation. Photographer facing south.
- 7 of 58. Allen House (#1), east elevation. Photographer facing west.
- 8 of 58. Allen House (#1), downstairs hall. Photographer facing south.
- 9 of 58. Allen House (#1), east master bedroom. Photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 58. Allen House (#1), west parlor. Photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 58. Allen House (#1), upstairs hall. Photographer facing northwest.
- 12 of 58. Allen House (#1), east bedroom. Photographer facing east.
- 13 of 58. Allen House (#1), west bedroom. Photographer facing northwest.
- 14 of 58. Allen House (#1), dining room. Photographer facing north.
- 15 of 58. Allen House (#1), log den. Photographer facing east.
- 16 of 58. Allen House (#1), log den. Photographer facing west.
- 17 of 58. Allen House (#1), attic of log house. Photographer facing west.

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- 18 of 58. Allen House (#1), hall of 1976 addition. Photographer facing north.
- 19 of 58. Allen House (#1), bonus room of 1976 addition. Photographer facing north.
- 20 of 58. Allen House (#1), garage. Photographer facing north.
- 21 of 58. Log House (Resource #2), south façade. Photographer facing north.
- 22 of 58. Log House (#2), west elevation. Photographer facing east.
- 23 of 58. Log House (#2), northeast oblique of rear addition. Photographer facing southwest.
- 24 of 58. Log House (#2), east elevation. Photographer facing northwest.
- 25 of 58. Log House (#2), detail of entrance door. Photographer facing south.
- 26 of 58. Log House (#2), c. 1800 living room. Photographer facing southwest.
- 27 of 58. Log House (#2), c. 1800 living room. Photographer facing north.
- 28 of 58. Log House (#2), c. 1800 dining room. Photographer facing north.
- 29 of 58. Log House (#2), box stair of c. 1800 house. Photographer facing north.
- 30 of 58. Log House (#2), attic of c. 1800 house. Photographer facing northwest.
- 31 of 58. Log House (#2), living room and kitchen of 1976 addition. Photographer facing south.
- 32 of 58. Log House (#2), breakfast room and sunroom. Photographer facing southwest.
- 33 of 58. Log House (#2), hall of 1976 addition. Photographer facing north.
- 34 of 58. Log House (#2), east bedroom of 1976 addition. Photographer facing northeast.
- 35 of 58. Pool (#4) and Garage (#3). Photographer facing southwest.
- 36 of 58. Tractor Shed (#5). Photographer facing northwest.
- 37 of 58. Servants' Quarters (#6). Photographer facing northeast.
- 38 of 58. Tenant House (#7). Photographer facing northwest.
- 39 of 58. Tenant House (#8). Photographer facing northwest.
- 40 of 58. Stock Barn (#9). Photographer facing north.

Allendale Farm
Name of Property

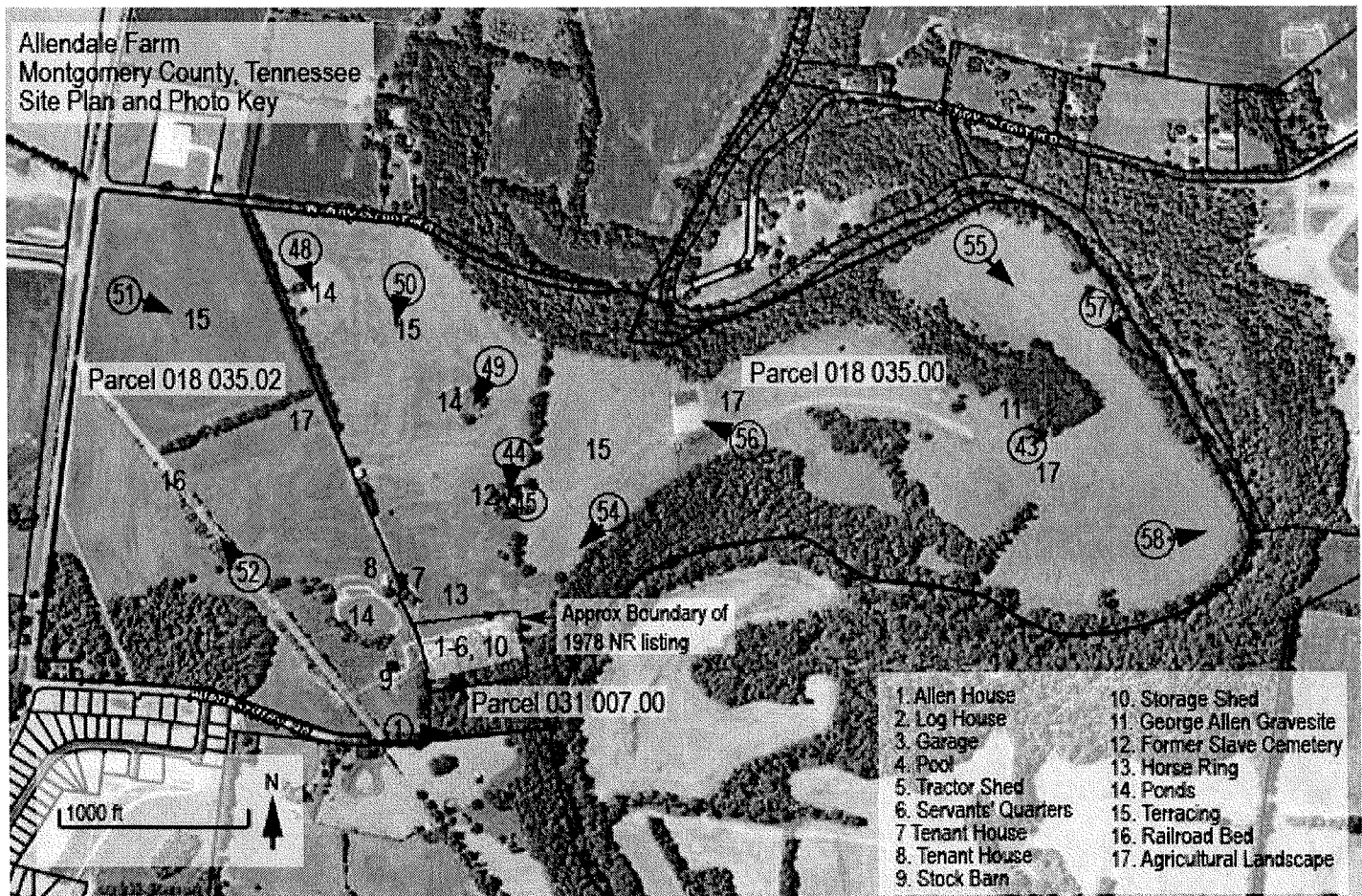
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- 41 of 58. Stock Barn (#9), interior. Photographer facing north.
- 42 of 58. Storage Shed (#10). Photographer facing west.
- 43 of 58. George Allen Gravesite (#11). Photographer facing northeast.
- 44 of 58. Slave Cemetery (#12). Photographer facing southwest.
- 45 of 58. Slave Cemetery (#12), detail of fieldstone.
- 46 of 58. Horse Ring (#13). Photographer facing northwest.
- 47 of 58. Large Pond (#14). Photographer facing southeast.
- 48 of 58. Northernmost Small Pond (#14). Photographer facing southeast.
- 49 of 58. Southernmost Small Pond (#14). Photographer facing southwest.
- 50 of 58. Central Terraced Field (#15). Photographer facing south.
- 51 of 58. Western Terraced Field (#15). Photographer facing east.
- 52 of 58. Railroad Bed (#16). Photographer facing northwest.
- 53 of 58. Road dividing domestic complex from agricultural space (#17). Photographer facing west.
- 54 of 58. Landscape view from agricultural fields (#17). Photographer facing southwest.
- 55 of 58. Agricultural Landscape, east fields (#17). Photographer facing southeast.
- 56 of 58. View of hay enclosures (#17). Photographer facing northwest.
- 57 of 58. View along river on east boundary (#17). Photographer facing southeast.
- 58 of 58. View of bluff on east side of property (#17). Photographer facing east.

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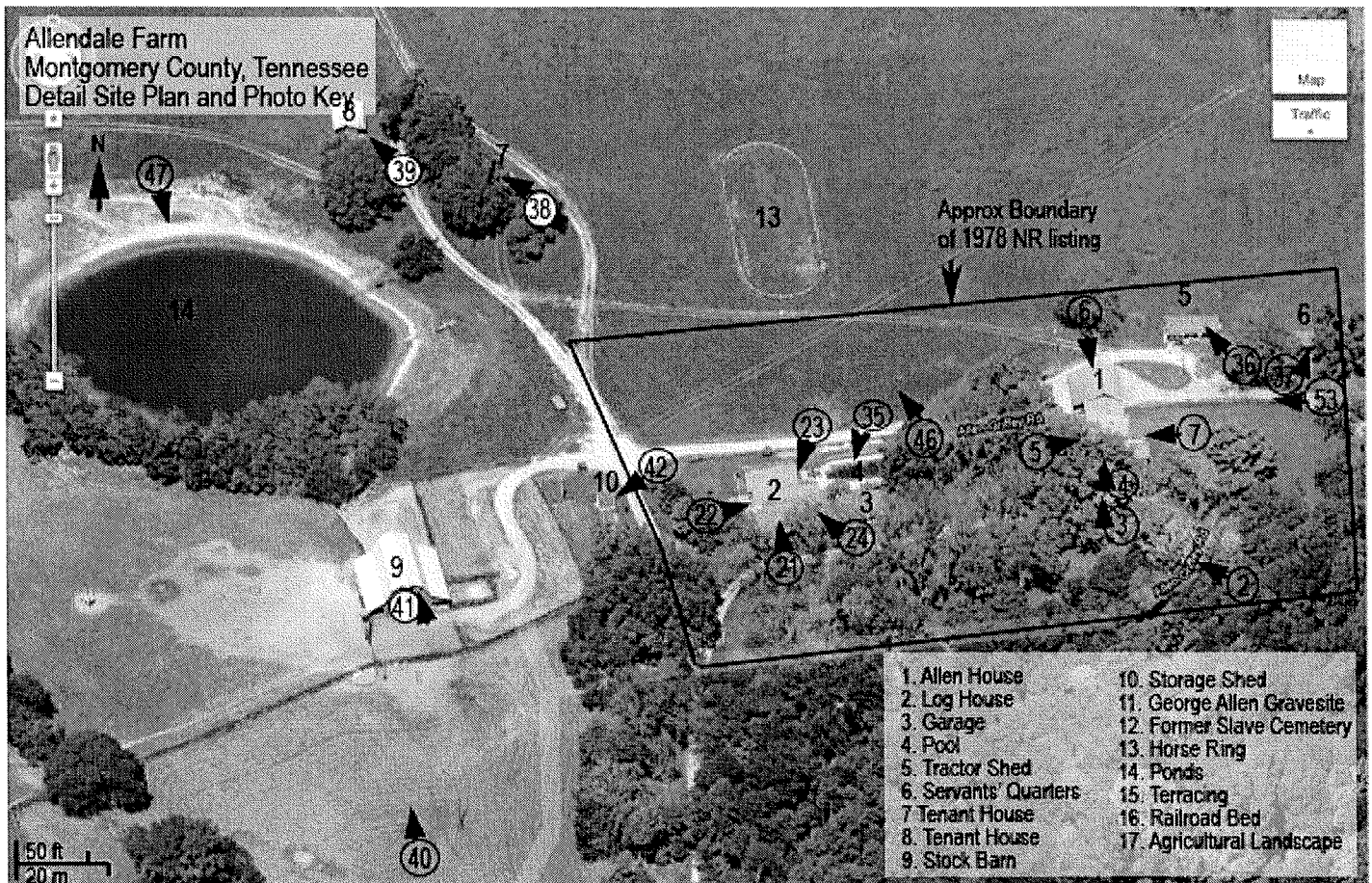
Site Plan (insert site plan with photo locations keyed to plan)



Site Plan and Photo Key of Allen House (boundary increase)/Allendale Farm

Allendale Farm
Name of Property

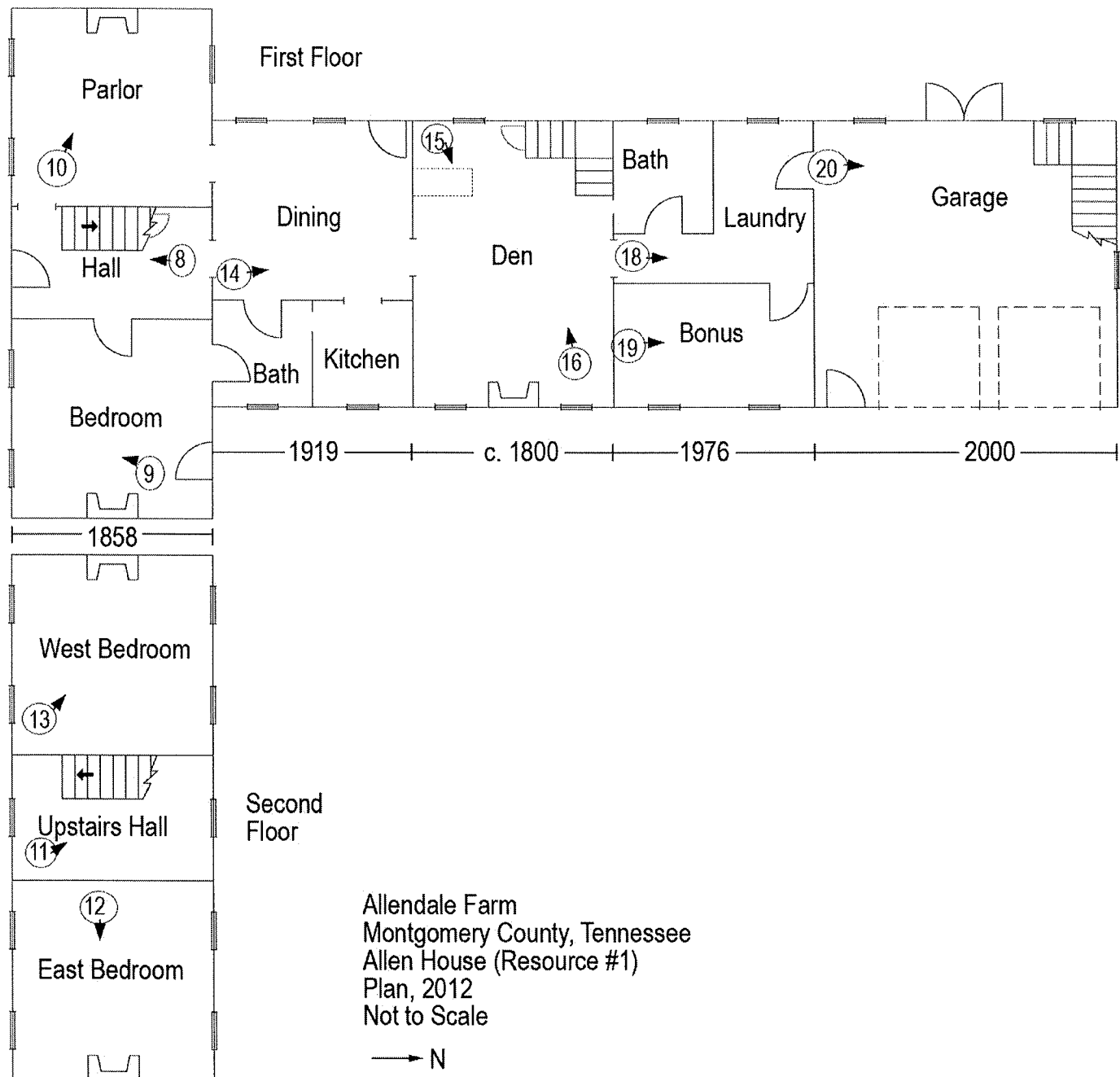
Montgomery County, TN
County and State



Detail Site Plan and Photo Key of Allen House (boundary increase)/Allendale Farm

Allendale Farm
Name of Property

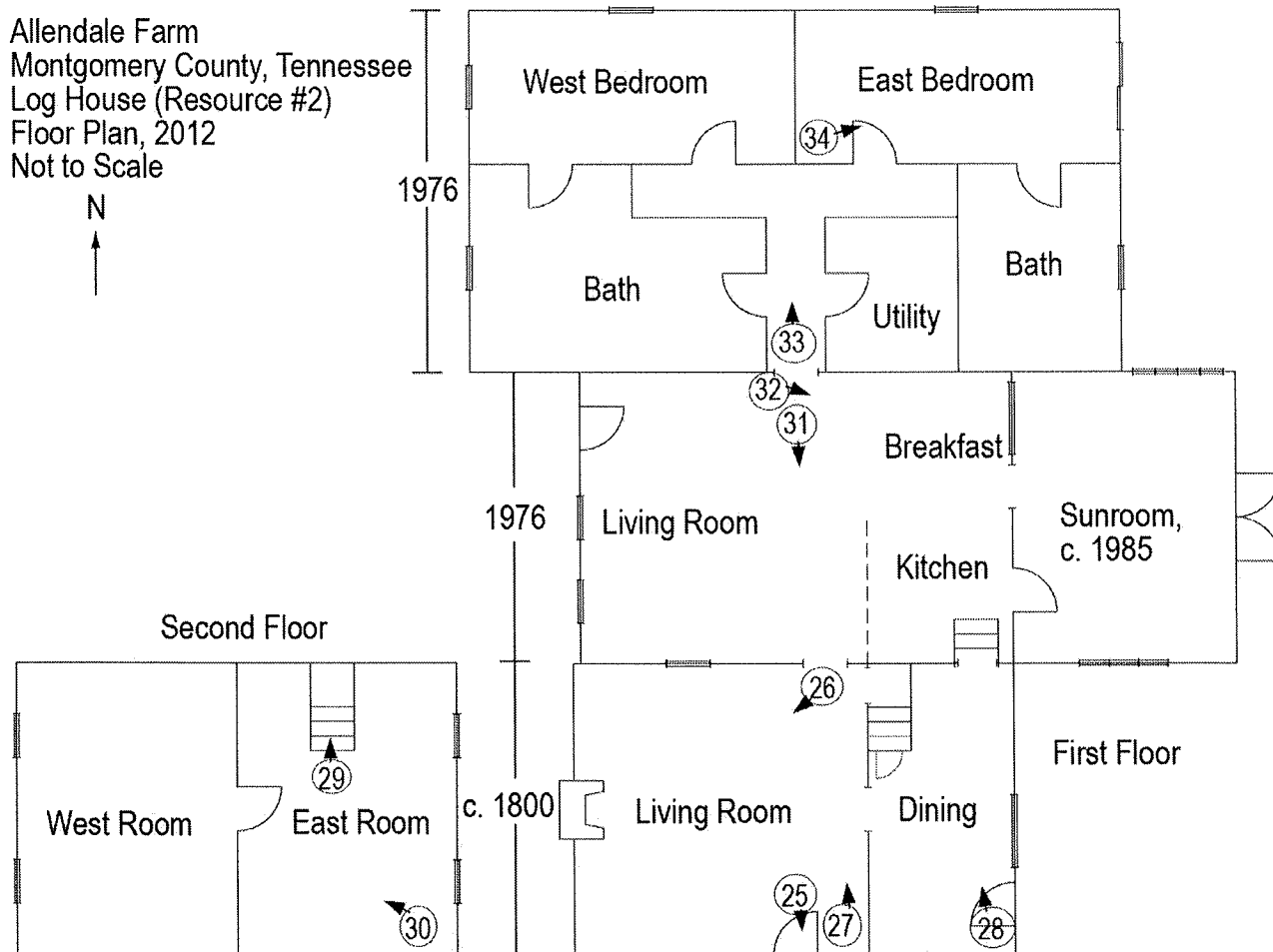
Montgomery County, TN
County and State



Allen House (Resource #1) Floor Plan and Photo Key

Allendale Farm
Name of Property

Montgomery County, TN
County and State



Log House (Resource #2) Plan and Photo Key

Property Owner:

(This information will not be submitted to the National Park Service, but will remain on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission)

Name William Bailey Allen, Sr.
Street &
Number 424 Briarcliff Road Telephone 931-648-8988
City or Town Clarksville State TN

Name Allen Farms West L P c/o Amelia Allen Hartz
Street &
Number 2401 Allen Griffey Road Telephone 931-648-8988
City or Town Clarksville State TN

Name Allen Farms East L P c/o William Bailey Allen, Jr.
Street &
Number 2409 Allen Griffey Road Telephone 931-648-3437
City or Town Clarksville State TN